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THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick

From Saturday, MAY 19, to Saturday, MAY 26, 1733.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29. *The Aſſembly of this Province having met according to Adjournment, on Monday the 19th Inſt. the next Day the following* SPEECH *was made to the Houſe by his Honour the Governor.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

AS I have conſtantly hitherto had Reaſon to expreſs my Satisfaction in the good Diſpoſition and Zeal of the Repreſentatives of this Province for the Peace and Proſperity of their Country, & no leſs in their Regard and Affection to me, I have not at this Time, on your Meeting purſuant to your laſt Adjournment to proceed on publick Buſineſs, the leaſt Cauſe to doubt of the like hearty Inclinations and firm Reſolutions on your parts, to purſue with Unanimity and all reaſonable Diſpatch, the ſame good End: To the obtaining whereof I ſhall, as I have ever done, contribute my ſincereſt Endeavours, by which means we ſhall be mutually enabled the moſt effectually to ſecure the Tranquility, and advance the true Honour and Intereſt of the Whole.

And as I am now to lay before you ſuch Heads as may call for your ſerious Thoughts and Application, I ſhall firſt obſerve, That while *Britain*, our Mother Country, by the vigilant Care and paternal Affection of the beſt of Princes, our moſt gracious Sovereign, fully enjoys the great Bleſſings of Peace and Plenty; yet divers of her Colonies find themſelves diſtreſſed by the lowneſs of the Markets for the Staple Commodities wherein their Trade conſiſts: Nor are we in this Caſe happier than the reſt. Whatever Means therefore can be found in any Meaſure to relieve us, you will doubtleſs believe it incumbent on you to apply them. Now tho' the good Effects of the Regulations made ſome few Years ſince for retrieving the Credit of our Flour, which had once been in the higheſt Reputation, were for ſome Time after very viſible, yet whether from a Defect in the Law itſelf, or Negligence in executing it, I find our Merchants again heavily complain of the diſcouraging Accounts they receive from their Factors abroad, of the Badneſs of the greater part of it, that has of late been ſhipp'd from this Port. I hope, therefore, to mention this, is ſufficient to induce you to make a further ſuitable Proviſion for rendring effectual what was before ſo laudably intended.

The frequent Shipwrecks in this Bay, occaſion'd chiefly as 'tis ſaid, by the Difficulty of its Navigation, have of late been the Subject of much Diſcourſe. I find many are deſirous, that according to the Practice of other Countries in the like Caſes, Buoys ſhould be placed to mark out the Channel, and Pilots appointed under proper Qualifications. This, 'tis conceived, would tend to the Security of our Shipping and Increaſe of our Trade, and the Charge in my Opinion might eaſily be ſupported by a ſmall Rate to be impoſed on every Veſſel according to her Tonnage; I cannot therefore but join in likewiſe recommending a Propoſal of this Nature to your Conſideration.

I hope it will be agreeable to you, *Gentlemen*, to know that the Chiefs of the *Six Nation* and *Shawaneſe* Indians, having, purſuant to the Invitation given them, viſited us laſt Fall, we have entred into further Treaties with them, for ſtrengthning that Friendſhip which has ſo long been preſerved inviolable between them and us: And as I cannot doubt but you are fully ſenſible, that the Continuance of a perfect good Underſtanding with the *Indians*, and our Endeavours to improve it, contribute not only to our own Security, but to the Advancement of the *Briſiſh*

tiſh Intereſt in general, I perſuade myſelf the Expence on this Occaſion, tho' ſomewhat large, will be chearfully defray'd, eſpecially when 'tis conſidered that for ſome Years before, the Publick has been at little if any Charge on theſe Affairs.

GENTLEMEN,

The Aſſembly of the preceding Year, having at their laſt Seſſion had the pleaſure of congratulating one of our Honourable Proprietors on his ſafe and long wiſhed for Arrival amongſt us; the Inhabitants of this Province may now 'tis hoped be made ſenſible of the happy Effects of his Viſit, by the Eſtabliſhment of his Property, not only to thoſe who previouſly had any juſt Rights to claim, but alſo to others, whoſe peaceable, Behaviour may have recommended them to his Regard.

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The SPEECH *of* RICHARD ALLEIN, *Eſq; in the* Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, *againſt the Reiſſuing of the* 40,000 *l. Publick Orders.*

May 23, 1733.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I Am the laſt Man in the Province that would do or ſay any thing to diſcourage the Settlement of *Georgia*, but rather promote it all that lay in my Power, not only as it is a Security to the ſouthern parts of this Province, but as 'tis a generous and laudable Undertaking.

IF I apprehend his Excellency's Meſſage rightly, It was this, and this only the Committee had in charge, *viz. To make ſome Proviſion for* Georgia *this preſent Year:* But ſince the Committee have blended that with other Matters. I muſt now conſider the whole Report as it ſtands.

BY the *Appropriation Act*, there were emitted 104,000 *l.* in publick Orders, to pay off the publick Debts, which were to carry Intereſt at *5 per Cent.* to give them a Circulation, 'till paid off.

THE Fund to ſupport them was the Duties, and chiefly the Negro Duty: But leaſt 104,000 l. ſhould be thought to large an Emiſſion of *Paper Credit*, and leſſen the Value of the Bills, 40,000 l. of them were to be called in again forthwith and paid off, and the Treaſurer was directed to take them in diſcharge of thoſe Debts that were then ſuppoſed to be due, and owing by the trading Intereſt to the Publick.

ACCORDINGLY 27,000 l. of them were called into the Treaſury a great while ſince, and the Remainder of them, I ſuppoſe, to be now in the Hands of the Treaſurer, if they are not, 'tis his Neglect, for they ought to be there.

THE remaining 64,000 l. is likewiſe to be ſunk by 8000 l. a Year; and the Duty Law, which before was uſually paſt but for 2 or 3 Years, was made to continue for 7, to ſupport the Credit of theſe Orders; and the Faith of the Publick was engaged for the whole, by a publick Security, to wit, by a Law of the Province.

It has been objected, that there is no expreſs Clauſe in the Act for cancelling theſe 40,000 l. Orders; but that ſeems to me, to be nothing but quibbling about Words.

Theſe Orders were made to diſcharge the publick Debts, and the Treaſurer was enjoyn'd by the Act to take 'em in payment from thoſe who were indebted to the Publick.

Now there is no difference in that caſe, between a publick Note or Order, and a private Note, when the Note or Order is paid off and taken up, there's an End of it, and cannot be reiſſued again without an Act, or with it, that I can ſee.

BUT I muſt put the Houſe in mind, That there is a *Reſolve* of both Houſes for cancelling of them, and this founded on a Meſſage from his Excellency to ſupply a ſeeming Defect in the Law, when really in my humble Opinion there was none.

BUT now in Contradiction to all this, here is a Scheme ſet on Foot to reiſſue this 40,000 l. and indeed, if any thing could juſtify the doing of it, I muſt acknowledge the moſt plauſible Pretences that can be offered for it, are mentioned in the Report.

For Georgia — —	12,000 l.
For Fortifications ——	20,000 l.
For a Stadt-Houſe ——	6,000 l.
For a Townſhip on Ediſto —	2,000 l.
Total	40,000 l.

ALL theſe things indeed are very neceſſary, but then there is ſomething more neceſſary than all this, and that is, that we ſhould keep our publick Faith.

I can't ſay there's much of Generoſity, in making ſuch Largeſſes of that which coſt us nothing,

For Saints themſelves will ſometimes be,
Of that which coſt 'em nothing, free.

ſays my Author *Hudibras.*

'Tis a Scheme well calculated to engage powerful Advocates, but as I have endeavoured to ſhew it to be unreaſonable, I muſt now ſhew it to be impracticable.

And

And First, it will appear, that the reiſſuing of this 40,000 l. is impracticable, becauſe there can be no Fund to ſupport 'em when reiſſued.

His Excellency has a poſitive Inſtruction from the Crown, as I'm credibly informed, that no further Duty ſhall be continued on Negroes, after the Act for laying on thoſe Duties on Negroes are expired.

The Duty on Negroes here are already applied to diſcharge the remaining 64,000 l. Orders, and our Duty Act then expires.

Ergo, There can be no additional Duty, or Duty continued on Negroes, for the ſupporting of the 40,000 l. Orders now propoſed to be reiſſued.

As for any Tax to be levy'd on the Country, to ſupport the Credit of 'em, it wont bear mentioning in this Houſe. Therefore no Fund at all for ſupporting the ſaid Orders.

Secondly, 'Tis a deceiving of thoſe who took thoſe Orders, in Confidence that the Act wou'd be duely comply'd with.

Thirdly, On reiſſuing theſe 40,000 l. Orders, there muſt be a Clauſe to diſcharge the *5 per Cent.* upon 'em, or the Intereſt muſt be continued on them. To continue the Intereſt, as they cannot be diſcharged in Courſe of Payment, 'till thoſe now extant are paid off, the Intereſt wou'd amount to near the one half of the Principal.

To diſcharge the Intereſt upon 'em, would be to make them uſeleſs; for the Negro Factors would not take them, whilſt there remained 64,000 l. out, which carry Intereſt at *5 per Cent.* This would drive us to the Neceſſity of taking off the whole Intereſt, which would endanger the Credit of the Whole: But ſuppoſe it would not; firſt to promiſe Intereſt to induce the Merchants to give them Credit, and then to take off the Intereſt, as ſoon as we had got rid of them, would be doing ſomething ſo extraordinary, that I believe we ſhould ſcarce deſire his Majeſty to confirm it.

The laſt Clauſe of this Report is admirably good, *viz. That a Reſolution now paſs the General Aſſembly, to raiſe* 6000 l. *part of the* 12,000 l. *in the Year's Tax ending Lady Day* 1734, *to furniſh Proviſions for the Inhabitants of* Georgia.

This Aſſembly don't expire till *September* next; and we now Reſolve what the new choſen Aſſembly is to do in 1734. Pray why don't we paſs an Act to do it our ſelves, if it ought to be done at all.

But ſuppoſe the next Aſſembly ſhould not think fit to do it? what muſt be done in that Caſe? who muſt loſe the Principal and Intereſt of theſe 6000 l. Orders?

Then here's *An Order, to paſs both Houſes, to the Treaſurer*, to pay the 6000 l. this Seſſions.

So the Treaſurer is to pay now, what the Aſſembly is to raiſe, if they pleaſe, in 1734, at the ſame time the Treaſurer has not a Shilling in his Hands to pay it with, but what he muſt take out of theſe 40,000 l. Orders.

As theſe Orders are now paid off, the Intereſt upon them ceaſes in courſe, but when they are mixed amongſt the reſt, no Body will know which of them have been paid off, and which not; ſo, that in the End, ſomebody muſt loſe both the Principal and Intereſt of this 6000 l. For a Reſolve of one or both Houſes, of what the next Houſe ſhall do, is no Security.

To Reſolve what this Houſe will do, is a common Reſolve both at home and here; but to Reſolve what the next Houſe ſhall do, is ſuch a Reſolve as I never heard of.

I have given my Reaſons, why I think it unreaſonable and impracticable, I ſhall now conclude, with ſhewing you, that admitting it were practicable, it is not Policy to do it.

We are not upon ſure Grounds as yet, that our Duty Law, or Appropriation Law, are well eſteem'd of at Home; nay, far otherwiſe.

Attempts have been made, or will be ſoon made, as I am credibly informed, to get our Duty Law repealed. If that ſhould happen, think ye not, that we ſhall have enough to do, to find out Ways and Means to make good the 64,000 l. without meddling with the other 40,000 l. Beſides, do ye not imagine, that ſuch who think themſelves already injured in their Trade by our Duty Law, will grow more ſanguine, & repeat their Inſtances to the Crown for a Repeal of thoſe Acts. What will be the Conſequence of that? Every Penny that is taken out of this 40,000 l. will be an additional Debt brought on the Province: It will become us to conſider how it muſt be paid, if that happens.

If what I have offered, has any Weight with the Houſe, why ſhould we preſs his Excellency to do any thing, contrary to his Inſtructions, unreaſonable and impracticable.

Upon the Whole, I am for diſagreeing to the Report of the Committee of both Houſes; and, I hope, that I have offered ſufficient Reaſons to this Houſe, for diſagreeing to the ſame.

The Reader is deſired to correct the following Miſtake in our laſt. Page 2. Col. 2. Line laſt. *After the Words* Diſſenting to this Bill. *Read. Firſt*, becauſe its repugnant to the Laws of *Great Britain*, and an Act of Retroſpection: and as I apprehend, contrary to his Majeſty's Royal Inſtructions, & his Commiſſion to your Excellency, to paſs any Act, where private Property is concerned, without a ſaving Clauſe. And alſo, &c.

A Lott of Land, in *Charleſtown*, joining to Capt. *Lloyd's* in the *Broad ſtreet*, 28 foot Front, and 180 Deep, to be ſold by Mrs. *Hamerton* near the Church. She alſo ſells the beſt Bohea and Green Tea, as cheap by the Half-pound or Quarter, as the Pound.

ON Saturday the 26th Inſt. will be Sold at the Quarter-Houſe for Ready Money, 26 Cows and Calves, ſome Sheep, &c. All Perſons indebted to the late Mrs. *Rebecca Croſt*, are deſired to pay the ſame to herſelf, or Mrs. *Patridge* at the Quarter-Houſe.

GLaſs Ware, Stone-Line-Marble Ware, and Earthen Ware of all Sorts, Fans, Briſtol Beer, Cheeſe, to be Sold by Wholeſale or Retale, with ſundry other ſorts of Goods, by *William Randal* in *Elliot's Street*.

A Tract of Land, to be *Sold*, containing 500 Acres, eight Miles from *Dorcheſter*: The Land is well timbered, and full of Lightwood. Enquire of *George Auſtin*.

South-Carolina ALMANACKS *for the Year* 1733.